737 cared for in their homes there are communal old peoples' homes, which, for all their modern accomodation, are generally shunned by old people as restraining their liberty and personal life. Thus, according to an unwritten code, the care of the parents usually remains with the unmarried daughter--a fact that is not adequately observed by the taxing officials.

●428 Inheritance rights are equal for all the children and, in the case of an unmarried or childless person, for other groups of relatives. Adopted children are regarded as direct heirs. Husbands and wives do not inherit from each other, unless they make a marriage settlement or a will for the benefit of the other spouse. Landed property is divided equally among all the children, although usually only one of them takes care of the estate. If he is able to do so,

428 he may pay the others out of his own share and become the sole proprietor.

593 In rural areas the parents are still generally 367 treated with esteem, as revealed, e.g., in the use of the formal "you" in addressing them; however, in the cities and among the educated classes it has long since been replaced by the familiar "thou." A strong love of home and ancestral esteem also are characteristic of the peasant population. Many a farmer can show with pride a framed statement on his wall indicating that his farm was handed down in the same family for four hundred years--perhaps even for a longer time--but there exist no documents for the earlier periods.

367 In the cities, again especially among the ed- 594 ucated classes, family cohesion has greatly suffered in the many cases in which the